

**Natural farming:** Natural farming is a chemical-free agricultural approach based on Indian heritage and strengthened with contemporary understanding of ecology, resource recycling, and on-farm resource utilisation. It is a diversified farming system based on agricultural ecology that integrates crops, trees, and animals with functional biodiversity. It concentrates mainly on on-farm biomass recycling, with a focus on biomass mulching, the use of on-farm cow dung-urine formulations, soil aeration, and the avoidance of any synthetic chemical inputs. Natural farming ought to reduce reliance on commercial operations inputs. It is seen as a cost-effective farming practise with the potential to increase employment and rural development.

Natural farming is a chemical-free agricultural strategy founded on Indian history and supplemented by modern knowledge of ecology, resource recycling, and on-farm resource utilisation. It is a diverse farming system based on agricultural ecology that incorporates crops, trees, and animals as well as functional biodiversity. It focuses on on-farm biomass recycling, with a particular emphasis on biomass mulching, the use of on-farm cow dung-urine formulations, soil aeration, and the avoidance of any synthetic chemical inputs. Natural farming should lessen dependency on commercial inputs. It is seen as a low-cost farming approach with the potential to boost employment and rural development.

**Resemblances between organic farming and natural farming:** Both NF and OF exclude the use of agricultural chemicals and primarily consider them as poison for agriculture. The two practices disfavor the application of chemical fertilizers, fungicides, or pesticides on plants and other farm practices/activities. Both approaches advocate for the use of local varieties and landraces of field crops, vegetables, and other crops. The OF and NF promote non-chemical methods and farm-made pesticides to manage pests, diseases, and weeds below threshold levels.

**Dissimilarities between organic farming and natural farming:** In OF, various organic manures like compost, vermicompost, and farmyard manure, etc., are applied for soil fertility management instead of synthetic fertilizers. Under NF, neither chemical fertilizers nor organic manures are used on the soil or plants. Conventional farming practices like tilling, ploughing, planking, mixing of manures, weed control, etc. are performed under OF, but in NF, no ploughing or tillage, or weeding are undertaken. In OF, manures and composts are incorporated into the soil for their requisite decomposition and this requires more effort and cost. In the NF, organic matter decomposition by earthworms and other microfauna is encouraged on the surface soil layer, steadily adding essential plant nutrients to the soil. Sometimes, OF may have a slight adverse effect on the surroundings as it involves intervening with the natural systems, but NF does not have any impact on the surrounding environment as it relies on local processes and biodiversity only. Further, OF is more about using natural resources optimally to enhance production; hence, this system is still expensive because of the need for bulky organic manures, and it may have an ecological impact on biodiversity. On the contrary, NF is minimalist in operations and human intervention, allowing nature to operate and manage. Therefore, it is an extremely low-cost agricultural approach, totally relying on local biodiversity.

**Jeevamrut:**

Jeevamrut is a combination of two word- Jeevan + Amrut where jeevan mean life and amrut means medicinal potion. Jeeamrut, is a microbial culture, mainly prepared from cow dung and cow urine generally used in organic farming to meet the nutritional requirement of crops. The quality of soil will increase with the use of Jeevamrit. One gram of Jeevamrut contains more than 700 million microorganisms. They prepare food for the plants from raw nutrients.

# Natural Farming



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1. It is an excellent source of carbon, Nitrogen, Phosphorous, Potassium, and other essential micronutrients.
2. Jeevamrut does not contain any harmful compounds that damage the soil.
3. As the preparation material available easily, it can be used effectively and frequently.
4. Organic fertilizer Jeevamrut increases the earthworm count in the soil; earthworm leads to very porous quality soil which has higher water holding capacity improves aeration.

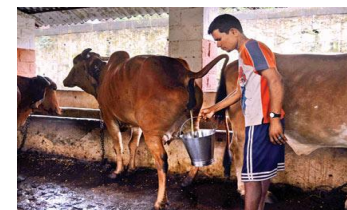
### Step for preparation of Jeevamrut

1. Take 100 liters of water in the barrel.
2. Add 10 kg Indian/Desi Breed Cow Dung and stir well for 5 minutes.
3. 5-10 liters of Indian/Desi Breed Cow urine, and stir well.
4. 2 kg black jaggery (used for winemaking), then stir the solution for 5 minutes.
5. 2 kg Gram Flour (Besan), and stir well for 5 minutes.
6. 1 kg Soil taken from the roots of Banyan Tree.
7. Generally, this soil is free from chemical fertilizers.
8. Then stir the solution for 15 minutes.
9. Add another 100 liters of water in it and stir well.
10. The above ingredients should be stored in a cool place and away from sunlight for 6-7 days.

**Note:** The mixture needs to be stirred a couple of times (10 mins every time) in a day. Jeevamrut has a very foul smell. Also, it is difficult to handle liquid fertilizer with a shelf life of 10-12 days.



**Cowdung(10 kg)**



**Cow Urine(5-10 lit)**



**Soil (100-150 g)**



**Gur (2 kg)**



**Besan (2kg)**



**Gunny Bag**



**Water (200 lit.)**

**Brahmastra:** is a natural pesticide against large and small insect such as borer, pod borer, and fruit borer. This Brahmastra liquid natural pesticide mixture can be made by farmers easily at home

#### Ingredients Required for Brahmastra :

Cow urine 10 litres, Neem leaves are crushed 100 grams per acre, Karanj leaves crushed 100 grams, Custard apple leaves crushed 100 grams, Castor leaves crushed 100 grams, Dhatura leaves crushed 100 grams

#### How to Preparation Brahmastra:

##### Step1:

With the help of plastic tank-mix all the ingredients in it. And with the help of a wooden stick mixture the ingredients. The mixture should be rotated to the clockwise direction so that positive energy spreads in the mixture.

##### Step 2:

After that Boil the mixture on the fire.



**Cow urine**

**Custard apple**



**Neem leaves**



**Castor**



**Dhatura**



**Karanj**



### Step3:

And the mixture tank is Cover with a jute sack or poly net. And the tank should be kept in the shadow place, and be ensured that the tank is not directly exposed to the sunlight and rainwater.

### Step4:

For 1 minute, Twice in a day keep mix the mixture by rotating clockwise with the help of a wooden stick.

### Step 5:

After 48 hours, filter the Brahmastra mixture and keep the natural pesticide mixture in the bottle and kept it very carefully.

### Preparation time:

Duration for prepare Brahmastra it takes 48 hours.

### Storage:

This natural pesticide Brahmastra can store for 6 months

### Preparation of Bramhastra



Take a pot



Add 10L Cow, Crush 3Kg Neem Leaves & add this neem pulp in this water



Boil solution 5 times



Ready to spray on trees to control sucking pests, pod borer, fruit borer etc.



Filter using cloth, fermented for 24 Hrs